

Symmetric and antisymmetric exchange anisotropies in quasi-one-dimensional CuSe_2O_5 as revealed by ESR

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(Dated: December 19, 2011)

We present an electron spin resonance (ESR) study of single-crystalline spin chain-system CuSe_2O_5 in the frequency range between 9 GHz and 430 GHz. In a wide temperature range above the Néel temperature $T_N = 17$ K we observe strong and anisotropic frequency dependence of a resonance linewidth. Although sizeable interchain interaction $J_{IC} \approx 0.1J$ (J is the intrachain interaction) is present in this system, the ESR results agree well with the Oshikawa-Affleck theory for one-dimensional $S = 1/2$ Heisenberg antiferromagnet. This theory is used to extract the anisotropies present in CuSe_2O_5 . We find that the symmetric anisotropic exchange $J_c = (0.04 \pm 0.01) J$ and the antisymmetric Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya (DM) interaction $D = (0.05 \pm 0.01) J$ are very similar in size in this system. Staggered-field susceptibility induced by the presence of the DM interaction is witnessed in the macroscopic susceptibility anisotropy.

PACS numbers: 75.10.Pq, 75.30.Et, 75.30.Gw, 76.30.Fc

I. INTRODUCTION

Magnetism of quasi-one-dimensional (1D) $S = 1/2$ systems is often well described by an isotropic Heisenberg Hamiltonian. Low dimensionality enhances quantum fluctuations, which in turn suppress long-range ordering. Small interchain interactions present in real systems usually stabilize long-range magnetic ordering at low, but finite, temperatures. The ground state of such systems is, however, very sensitive to the presence of small anisotropy of exchange interactions between spins, frustration and/or defects. Depending on a local symmetry, both symmetric and antisymmetric anisotropic exchange, i.e. the Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya (DM) interaction,¹ can be present. In 1D systems where staggered g tensor and/or staggered DM interaction is present, an applied magnetic field induces a staggered field, which opens a gap in the excitation spectrum.^{2,3} Determination of the leading anisotropic terms of the spin Hamiltonian thus represents an important milestone in understanding these materials.

Magnetic resonance techniques are a very powerful tool for addressing the above points and the type of a ground state in such systems.^{4,5} One of the most appropriate and sensitive methods for determining the presence of small anisotropies is electron spin resonance (ESR),^{6,7} since anisotropic exchange interactions broaden the otherwise exchange narrowed ESR line.⁸ Kubo-Tomita (KT) theory is a well-established method of the linewidth analysis, however, it is unfortunately limited only to high temperatures $T \gg J$.⁹ Analysis of the ESR linewidth has evolved considerably in the last 15 years, especially regarding the $S = 1/2$ 1D Heisenberg antiferromagnet (HAF).^{10–12} In case of a staggered DM interaction, its contribution to the ESR linewidth is of the same order of magni-

tude as the symmetric-anisotropy contribution at high temperatures,¹² despite the fact that latter is expected to be smaller, being a higher order perturbation correction to exchange coupling.¹ The perturbation theory calculations of the ESR line in $S = 1/2$ 1D HAF have been extended to the entire temperature range only for the case of symmetric anisotropic exchange.¹³ Relatively recently Oshikawa and Affleck (OA) employed field-theory methods to derive a general low-temperature ESR response for half-integer spin 1D HAF.^{10,11} Their predictions for the ESR linewidths were experimentally verified in a system with the dominant DM interaction.¹⁴ Separately, low temperature theories^{10,11,13} were recently successfully applied to systems with symmetric anisotropic exchange.¹⁵ However, quantitative analysis of the low-temperature ESR linewidths for the realistic systems with both anisotropies present has so far been limited.

Among the most studied 1D systems are copper oxides in which magnetism originates from Cu^{2+} spins $S = 1/2$ and superexchange is usually mediated through Cu-O-Cu pathways. Copper(II) diselenium(IV) pentoxide is a new 1D copper oxide. It crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $C2/c$.^{16,17} The structure consist of $S = 1/2$ Cu^{2+} chains running along the crystallographic c axis (Fig. 1). Each Se^{4+} ion carries one lone pair of electrons which plays a role of "chemical scissors".¹⁷ The most relevant exchange interactions should be those shown in figures 1(a) and 1(b). The dominant intrachain interaction J is mediated through the double Cu-O-Se-O-Cu super-superexchange (SSE) paths. From a phenomenological (structural) point of view, one may expect significantly smaller interchain (IC) coupling J_{IC} than J . The arrangement of the CuO_4 plaquettes and the Cu-O-Se-O-Cu bridges is such that it prevents sizeable next-nearest

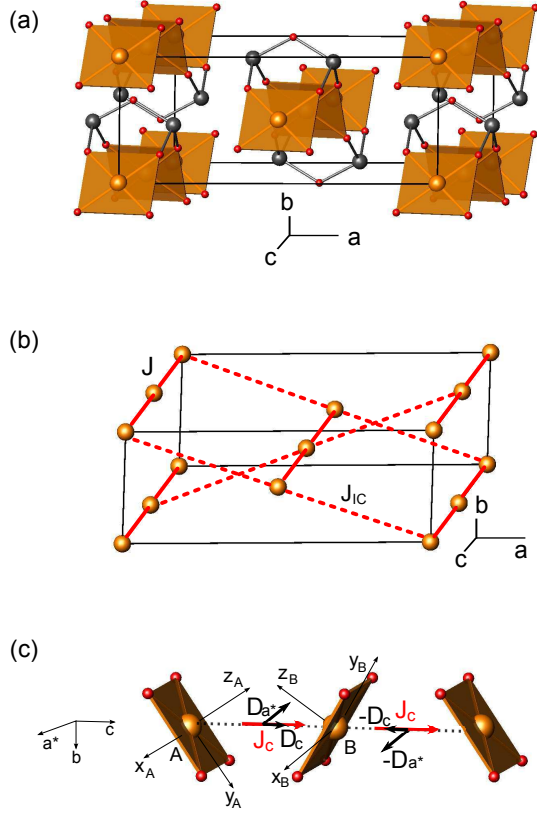


FIG. 1. (color online). Linear-chain crystal structure in CuSe₂O₅. (a) Orange plaquettes represent CuO₄ rectangles and grey spheres represent Se atoms. (b) Intrachain super-superexchange path with exchange coupling J (solid lines) and dominant interchain path with exchange coupling J_{IC} (dotted lines). (c) Local coordinates of the staggered g tensor, the staggered DM vector $\mathbf{D} = (D_{a^*}, 0, D_c)$ and the axis of the symmetric anisotropic exchange J_c . Dotted line represents the chain.

neighbour coupling along the chain. There are two short IC exchange paths, but one, with the modest size of $J_{IC} \approx 0.1 J$, is expected to be significantly stronger than the other [dotted lines in Fig. 1(b)].¹⁸

The 1D magnetic character of the system is reflected in bulk magnetic susceptibility displaying a broad maximum at $T_{max} = 100$ K.^{18,19} Above T_{max} it can be well modelled already in the simplest 1D Heisenberg limit, yielding the dominant intrachain exchange $J = 157$ K.¹⁸ This value is in-line with the Curie-Weiss temperature $\Theta_{CW} = 165$ K and was also successfully theoretically accounted for by density-functional-theory (DFT) calculations, predicting $J = 165$ K and $J_{IC} = 20$ K.¹⁸ Taking into account the interchain couplings from the DFT calculations, quantum Monte Carlo (QMC) calculations could further improve the agreement between experimental susceptibility and theoretical predictions,

although, the disagreement below T_{max} remains noticeable, especially for the chain direction.¹⁸ Despite being predominantly 1D, the system orders magnetically at $T_N = 17$ K¹⁸ due to sizable interchain interactions, as evidenced by $J_{IC} \approx T_N$. The susceptibility anisotropy below T_N is consistent with an antiferromagnetic type of spin arrangement, with spins oriented perpendicular to spin chains.¹⁸ Raman scattering measurements showed that spin-spin correlations emerge below ≈ 110 K, coinciding with T_{max} , and that the system is dominated by enhanced classical spin dynamics as a consequence of a rather strong interchain interaction.²⁰ So far CuSe₂O₅ was treated as isotropic Heisenberg spin system.^{18,20} In this work we concentrate on neglected magnetic anisotropies and obtain the anisotropic spin Hamiltonian of the system by simultaneously modelling the angular, the temperature and the frequency dependence of the ESR linewidth with the OA theory. With the obtained anisotropy terms we significantly improve the agreement between measured and modelled susceptibility anisotropy below $T = J$. The results presented here show that both the symmetric and the antisymmetric anisotropic exchange need to be taken into account in case of CuSe₂O₅. In 1D cases when both types of anisotropies are present and comparable, temperature and frequency dependent ESR measurements are invaluable for their quantitative assessment.

II. SPIN HAMILTONIAN OF CuSe₂O₅

The spin Hamiltonian, which describes the spin-spin interactions in a quasi-1D spin system in the applied magnetic field \mathbf{H} , is

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{iso} + \mathcal{H}_{ae} + \mathcal{H}_{DM} + \mathcal{H}_Z, \quad (1)$$

where

$$\mathcal{H}_{iso} = J \sum_i \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_{i+1} + J_{IC} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j, \quad (1a)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{ae} = J_n \sum_i S_i^n S_{i+1}^n, \quad (1b)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{DM} = \sum_i \mathbf{D}_i \cdot (\mathbf{S}_i \times \mathbf{S}_{i+1}), \quad (1c)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_Z = -\mu_B \sum_i \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \hat{\mathbf{g}}_i \cdot \mathbf{H}. \quad (1d)$$

\mathcal{H}_{iso} is the isotropic Heisenberg interaction with intrachain exchange J and interchain exchange J_{IC} . The first sum in \mathcal{H}_{iso} runs over spins along the chain and the second over spins along the chain \mathbf{S}_i and over nearest-neighbouring spins \mathbf{S}_j from two neighbouring chains. \mathcal{H}_{ae} is the symmetric anisotropic exchange with symmetry axis n and relative magnitude $\delta = J_n/J$, \mathcal{H}_{DM} is the antisymmetric DM anisotropic exchange term¹ with the site-dependent DM vector \mathbf{D}_i [see Fig. 1(c)]. \mathcal{H}_Z is the Zeeman term where $\hat{\mathbf{g}}_i$ is the g tensor for site i .

The orientation of the anisotropic-exchange symmetry axis n may be nontrivial to determine when two or more inequivalent sites are present.²¹ In CuSe_2O_5 the situation is further complicated by the fact that inequivalent sites A and B [Fig. 1(c)] are bridged by the complicated Cu-O-Se-O-Cu SSE path. Nevertheless, below we show that the anisotropic exchange symmetry axis coincides with the chain direction, i.e. $n \equiv c$ in Eq. (1b) [see Fig. 1(c)].

The general form of the DM vector $\mathbf{D} = (D_{a^*}, 0, D_c)$ is imposed by a two-fold rotational axis along b passing through the middle of each intrachain Cu-Cu bond.¹ In addition, the symmetry of CuSe_2O_5 is such that the DM interaction is staggered, i.e. $\pm \mathbf{D}$ [Fig. 1(c)].

The crystal symmetry also dictates the g tensor to be staggered for A and B sites [Fig. 1(c)]. For these two sites we thus split $\hat{\mathbf{g}}_i$ in Eq. (1d) into uniform, $\hat{\mathbf{g}}_u$, and staggered, $\hat{\mathbf{g}}_s$, component and from now on use

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}}_s^{\text{A,B}} = \hat{\mathbf{g}}_u \pm \hat{\mathbf{g}}_s. \quad (2)$$

III. EXPERIMENTAL

Single crystalline CuSe_2O_5 samples were synthesized by standard chemical vapour transport method, as described previously, and characterized by X-ray diffraction.¹⁷

The ESR experiments were performed at X-band (9.4 GHz) and at high-frequencies (HF) between 50 GHz and 430 GHz on single-crystalline samples. Temperature dependence between 4 K and 550 K was measured with temperature stability better than ± 0.05 K. X-band measurements were performed on a home-made spectrometer equipped with the Varian TEM104 dual cavity and the Oxford Instruments ESR900 cryostat. High-frequency ESR was performed using custom-made transmission type spectrometers at NHMFL facility at Tallahassee, Florida.²² In all cases the ESR spectra were fitted to a single Lorentzian line.

Magnetic susceptibility anisotropy was determined from torque magnetometry measurements performed on a home-made torque apparatus. The resolution of the magnetometer is better than 10^{-4} dyn cm. Measurements were performed in magnetic field of 8 kOe in the temperature range 2 - 330 K.

IV. RESULTS

A. X-band ESR

The room-temperature (RT) angular dependence of the X-band ESR spectra (inset of Fig. 3) is shown in Fig. 2. It reveals g -factor values for the three crystallographically relevant directions, $g_{a^*} = 2.064$, $g_b = 2.140$ and $g_c = 2.226$. Taking into account the Cu site symmetry we determine the principal eigenvalues of the g -

TABLE I. Results of linear fit $\Delta H = A + B T$ of high temperature linewidth in 400 – 550 K range.

Direction	a^*	b	c
A (Oe)	220 ± 20	223 ± 7	313 ± 15
B (Oe/K)	0.70 ± 0.05	0.61 ± 0.01	1.10 ± 0.06

tensor $g_x = 2.064$, $g_y = 2.089$ and $g_z = 2.277$, which are considerably higher than those previously used in theoretical calculations.¹⁸ The principal axes of the g tensor with respect to the CuO_4 plaquette are shown in Fig. 1(c). As expected from the crystal structure, local crystal-field symmetry at the copper site is close to being uniaxial with the local anisotropy axis pointing in the direction perpendicular to the CuO_4 plaquette, i.e., being tilted by $\alpha = 32^\circ$ from the c axis around the a^* axis. We take into account that the total measured g tensor is in the strongly exchanged narrowing limit given by $\hat{\mathbf{g}} = (\hat{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{A}} + \hat{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{B}})/2$. The uniform $\hat{\mathbf{g}}_u$ and the staggered component $\hat{\mathbf{g}}_s$ defined in Eq. (2) thus have the following form in the $a^* b c$ frame

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}}_u = \begin{pmatrix} 2.064 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.140 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2.226 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}}_s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.084 \\ 0 & 0.084 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The measured g factors are temperature independent in the paramagnetic state and only slightly increase in the vicinity of T_N .

At RT, the ESR linewidth anisotropy is pronounced in the a^*c plane and marginal in the plane perpendicular to the chains (a^*b plane). At lower and higher temperatures, however, the anisotropy of ΔH in the a^*b plane slightly increases, as can be seen in Fig. 3. The temperature dependence of the ESR linewidth along crystallographic directions a^* , b and c was measured from $T_N = 17$ K to 550 K (Fig. 3). Above ≈ 200 K the linewidth increases linearly with temperature for all orientations. From the value of J it is not expected that spin-spin correlations would persist up to 550 K, so we attribute this linear dependence to the phonon assisted spin-lattice broadening.²³ We fit our high- T data to the phenomenological expression $\Delta H(T) = A + B T$ where $\Delta H^{\text{ph}} = B T$ is the phonon-induced line broadening. Parameter A is the temperature independent exchange-narrowed linewidth, as predicted by the KT theory in the $T \gg J$ regime.⁹ The parameters obtained from the fits are summarized in Table I. The values of parameters A and B slightly depend on the temperature range of the fit, which has been accounted for in the parameter errors listed in Table I.

Subtracting the phonon contribution ΔH^{ph} from the raw data ΔH results in the corrected linewidth $\Delta H^c = \Delta H - \Delta H^{\text{ph}}$, which is determined by the spin-spin in-

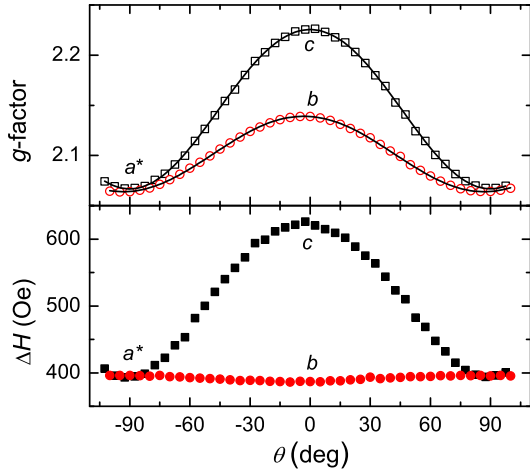


FIG. 2. (color online). (upper panel) Angular dependence of the g -factor at RT in X-band. (lower panel) Angular dependence of the linewidth at RT in X-band. Solid lines are fits to $g = \sqrt{g_{a^*}^2 \sin^2 \theta + g_{c,b}^2 \cos^2 \theta}$.

interactions only. At high temperatures ΔH^c is given by the temperature independent coefficients A (Table I) and starts to gradually decrease with decreasing temperature below RT. At ≈ 100 K there is a crossover to even steeper decrease with decreasing T , which is a consequence of the evolution of spin-spin correlations below T_{max} .¹⁸ At $T \approx 25$ K the linewidth has a minimum and then starts to sharply increase with decreasing temperature. Below T_N ESR spectrum disappears at X-band. In principle, the increase of the linewidth in the vicinity of the Néel point is expected due to critical slowing down of spin fluctuations.²⁴ In this case the theory predicts that the linewidth becomes sensitive to the resonance frequency,²⁵ which was experimentally seen as a decrease of the linewidth with increasing frequency.²⁶ This is in contradiction with measurements in CuSe_2O_5 , as can be seen in Fig. 4. Here the observed linewidth increases with frequency even at temperatures well above T_N , thus suggesting some other origin of field dependent linewidth. OA showed that in 1D $S = 1/2$ HAF the linewidth increases with decreasing temperature for $T \ll J$, if staggered fields are present.^{10,11} Since in CuSe_2O_5 both the staggered g tensor and the staggered DM interaction are potential sources of staggered fields, we now turn to high-frequency ESR results. Nevertheless we note that large increase in X-band linewidths below ≈ 22 K is reflecting the critical fluctuations in the vicinity of T_N .

B. High frequency ESR

Temperature dependences of the ESR linewidth measured at 240 GHz for crystal directions a^* , b and c are shown and compared to the X-band data in insets of Fig. 4. For comparison we also show linewidth measured

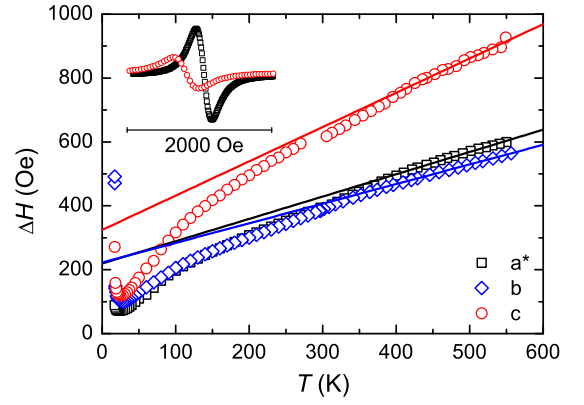


FIG. 3. (color online). Temperature dependence of X-band ESR linewidth measured along three crystallographic directions. Solid lines represent linear fits to high temperature data (see text). Inset: RT spectra for a^* and c direction.

at 112 GHz for direction b . In contrast to the X-band data, at higher frequencies the ESR signal is observable even below $T_N = 17$ K, showing a clear anomaly in the linewidth at the transition temperature.

It is immediately clear that the magnetic field strongly affects the ESR linewidths along all crystallographic directions. By far the largest effect is seen for the magnetic field along the c direction. To quantitatively analyse the temperature and frequency (field) dependence of the linewidth we first subtracted the high temperature phonon contribution ΔH^{ph} determined at X-band frequencies. In doing so, we exploit the fact that this contribution is field independent. The resulting linewidths ΔH^c , which will be discussed below, are shown in the main panels of Fig. 4.

The temperature region where the OA theory is strictly applicable is $T_N \ll T \ll J$, although experiments have been successfully analysed also for $T < J$.¹⁴ In CuSe_2O_5 $J \approx 160$ K and the system orders antiferromagnetically at $T_N = 17$ K, so we limit our analysis to the temperature range $22 \text{ K} < T < 100 \text{ K}$. Increasing the lower limit by a few Kelvins does not influence the extracted parameters. For the Hamiltonian given by Eq. (1) the theory for the ESR linewidth in case of symmetric anisotropic exchange predicts^{11,13}

$$\Delta H_{ae}(T) = \frac{2 \epsilon k_B \delta^2}{g \mu_B \pi^3} T, \quad (4)$$

where $\epsilon = 2$ applies when magnetic field is along the anisotropy n -axis and $\epsilon = 1$ otherwise. Low-temperature logarithmic correction can be neglected in the investigated temperature range.¹¹ Eq. (4) predicts linear increase of the ESR linewidth with T , which is exactly what we observe for ΔH^c for all three directions and $T \gg 25$ K (Fig. 4). Thus we conclude that the symmetric anisotropic exchange is present in CuSe_2O_5 .

Clear deviations from the linear temperature dependence of ΔH^c in the low-temperature region imply that

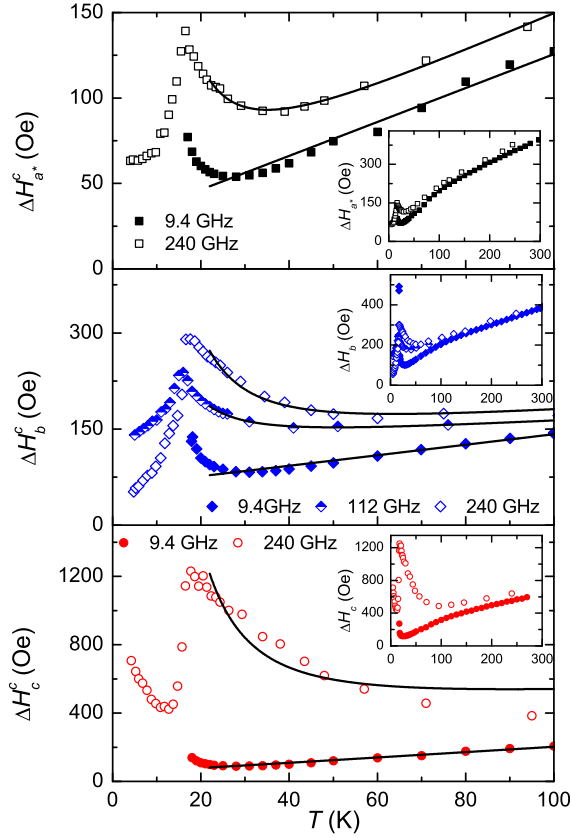


FIG. 4. (color online). Temperature dependence of the corrected ESR linewidth ΔH^c measured at 9.4 GHz, 112 GHz and 240 GHz for magnetic field orientations along all three crystallographic directions. Solid lines are fits to Eq. (6). Insets: temperature dependence of the raw-data linewidth measured at different frequencies.

the staggered field is also present. Its contribution to the linewidth is given by^{10,11}

$$\Delta H_{sf}(H, T) = 0.69 g \mu_B \frac{k_B J}{(k_B T)^2} h_s^2 \sqrt{\ln \left(\frac{J}{T} \right)}, \quad (5)$$

where the staggered field $h_s = c_s H$ is proportional to the applied field H and the anisotropic staggered field coefficient c_s .

Since there are no cross terms between the symmetric and the antisymmetric anisotropic exchange, the total ESR linewidth for 1D system described by Hamiltonian (1) is given by

$$\Delta H(H, T) = \Delta H_0 + \Delta H_{ae}(T) + \Delta H_{sf}(H, T). \quad (6)$$

ΔH_0 is the temperature independent linewidth in the high- T limit, which – according to Refs. [10, 11] – contains both the field-independent and the field-dependent contributions.

Simultaneous fitting of both the temperature (Fig. 4) and the frequency dependence (Fig. 5) of ΔH^c to the model given by Eq. (6) allows us to obtain parameters ΔH_0 , δ and staggered field coefficients $c_{s,i}$ for all

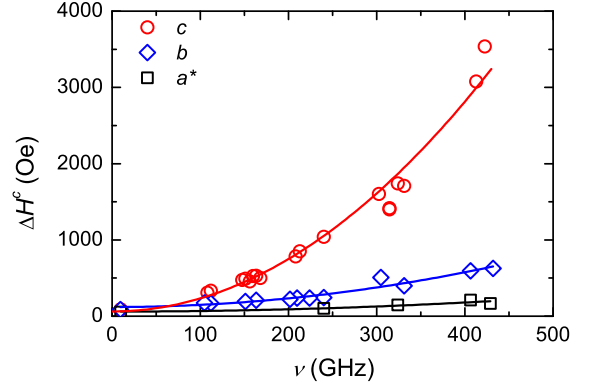


FIG. 5. (color online). Frequency dependence of the corrected ESR linewidth ΔH^c at $T = 25$ K. Solid lines are fits to Eq. (A1).

three magnetic field orientations. The details of the more involved analysis of the frequency dependence are given in Appendix A. Both linewidth dependencies can be fitted (Figs. 4 and 5) with the single set of parameters: $c_{s,a^*} = 0.009 \pm 0.004$, $c_{s,b} = 0.021 \pm 0.004$, $c_{s,c} = 0.062 \pm 0.006$, $\delta = 0.04 \pm 0.01$. Simulations also yield that the c axis is the symmetric-anisotropy axis, namely $n = c$ in the Hamiltonian (1b). The worse agreement is found for X-band data below ≈ 25 K, which we attribute to the vicinity of the phase transition overshadowing the effect of the induced staggered field. To affirm the correctness of the above fitting parameters we now turn to the low-temperature angular dependence of the linewidth at high frequencies.

V. STAGGERED FIELD ANALYSIS AND THE DM VECTOR

In CuSe_2O_5 the crystal structure implies that both the staggered g tensor and the staggered DM vector are present, giving the staggered field

$$\mathbf{h}_s = \hat{\mathbf{g}}_u^{-1} \left(\hat{\mathbf{g}}_s + \frac{1}{2J} \mathbf{D} \times \hat{\mathbf{g}}_u \right) \cdot \mathbf{H}. \quad (7)$$

The staggered field contribution to the ESR linewidth is determined by the magnitude of \mathbf{h}_s , which is proportional to the staggered field coefficients c_s . For the cases when magnetic field is aligned along the three crystallographic axes, in CuSe_2O_5 the staggered field coefficients have the following form

$$\begin{aligned} c_{s,a^*} &= \frac{|D_c|g_{a^*}}{2g_b}, \\ c_{s,b} &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_c g_b}{2g_{a^*}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{D_{a^*} g_b + 2g_{bc}}{2g_c} \right)^2}, \\ c_{s,c} &= \left| \frac{2g_{bc} - D_{a^*} g_c}{2g_b} \right|. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

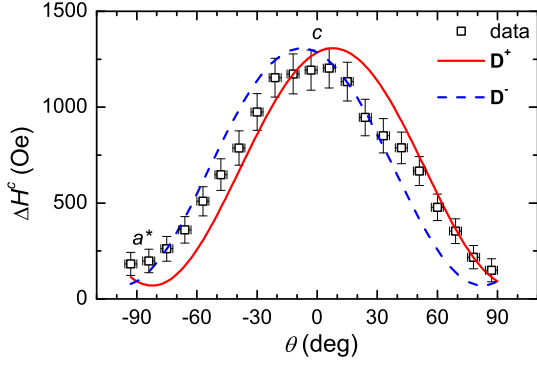


FIG. 6. (color online). Angular dependence of ESR linewidth measured at 240 GHz and 25 K in the a^*c plane. Solid and dotted lines are calculated linewidths using Eq. (6) and $\mathbf{D}^+ = (-0.044, 0, +0.0255) J$ and $\mathbf{D}^- = (-0.044, 0, -0.0255) J$, respectively. In both cases $\delta = 0.04$. See text for details.

The general expression for c_s for arbitrary direction of magnetic field can be found in Appendix B.

Using the experimentally determined g tensor [Eq. (3)] and values of $c_{s,i}$, we can now obtain also the DM vector from Eqns. (8). Solving c_{s,a^*} and $c_{s,b}$ for \mathbf{D} gives four possible solutions $\mathbf{D}_1^\pm = (-0.114 \pm 0.015, 0, \pm 0.024 \pm 0.014) J$ and $\mathbf{D}_2^\pm = (-0.043 \pm 0.015, 0, \pm 0.024 \pm 0.014) J$. Alternatively, solving $c_{s,c}$ and $c_{s,b}$ gives two real values: $\mathbf{D}_3^\pm = (-0.045 \pm 0.011, 0, \pm 0.027 \pm 0.014) J$. Since DM vectors \mathbf{D}_2^\pm and \mathbf{D}_3^\pm nearly coincide, we take this solution as the correct DM vector.

Finally, we note that the average of \mathbf{D}_2^\pm and \mathbf{D}_3^\pm , i.e the DM vector $\mathbf{D} = (-0.044 \pm 0.010, 0, \pm 0.0255 \pm 0.010) J$, accounts also for the angular dependence of the linewidth measured at 240 GHz and 25 K (Fig. 6). Unfortunately, the present data does not allow us to determine also the sign of the c -component of \mathbf{D} as calculated linewidth for both cases describe data equally well.

VI. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The main experimental finding of this work is the determination of anisotropies in the 1D HAF CuSe_2O_5 . Both anisotropies, the symmetric anisotropic exchange and the antisymmetric DM interaction are sizeable and comparable. The former anisotropy is expected to open a gap in the excitation spectrum already in zero magnetic field. This gap is expected to decrease with increasing field.²⁷ However, in contrast at high magnetic fields the staggered field contribution will dominate and define the energy gap. In this limit, the excitation gap is expected to scale with magnetic field, similarly as in other prototypical 1D HAF systems, like Cu-benzoate^{2,3,28} or Cu-pyrimidine dinitrate.^{29,30} The crossover between the two regimes has to be addressed in the future from both theoretical as well as experimental point of view, since it may lead to unconventional static and dynamic magnetic

properties.

Presence of both anisotropies should explain the unresolved issue of poor fitting of magnetic susceptibility below T_{max} .¹⁸ Staggered magnetic anisotropy is responsible for the additional anisotropy in the magnetic susceptibility for $T < J$. For this reason we measured the temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility anisotropy $\Delta\chi_{ba^*} = \chi_b - \chi_{a^*}$ and $\Delta\chi_{ca^*} = \chi_c - \chi_{a^*}$ by means of torque magnetometry (Fig. 7). The measured magnetic susceptibility anisotropies clearly cannot be explained within simple 1D HAF Bonner-Fisher susceptibility^{31,32} (Fig. 7). In calculations we used $J = 161$ K, while interchain interactions with $J_{IC} = 0.1J$ and number of nearest neighbouring chains $z = 2$ have been taken into account in the mean-field approximation.³² The quality of the fit significantly improves when staggered susceptibility $\chi_{s,i}(T)$ is taken into account. $\chi_{s,i}(T)$ is expressed as^{2,3}

$$\chi_{s,i}(T) = 0.2779 c_{s,i}^2 \left(\frac{N_A g^2 \mu_B^2}{4 k_B} \right) \frac{\sqrt{\ln(J/T)}}{T}, \quad (9)$$

where i represents the direction of the applied magnetic field. Using above given staggered susceptibility we expand a quantitative agreement with susceptibility anisotropy data down to 50 K with somewhat increased staggered field parameters, $c_{s,a^*} = 0.024$, $c_{s,b} = 0.047$ and $c_{s,c} = 0.13$, the discrepancy between the staggered field parameters obtained from ESR and from susceptibility being similar to what was observed for Cu benzoate³. Thus determined magnetic anisotropies even manage to describe the plateau in $\Delta\chi_{ca^*}$ below T_{max} as well as mimic the sudden upturn in $\Delta\chi_{ba^*}$ below 50 K.

In conclusion, we studied quasi-one-dimensional CuSe_2O_5 with temperature, frequency and angular dependent ESR. ESR linewidth analysis within the OA theory for $S = 1/2$ 1D HAF allowed us to obtain the values of symmetric anisotropic exchange interaction $J_c = (0.04 \pm 0.01) J$ and antisymmetric DM interaction $|\mathbf{D}| = (0.05 \pm 0.01) J$. CuSe_2O_5 thus appears to be an extremely interesting system where both anisotropies are of similar strength, which has some profound effects on the ground state and magnetic susceptibility anisotropies. Present results thus challenge detailed investigations of the low-energy excitation spectrum and the staggered spin susceptibilities by inelastic neutron diffraction or local probe nuclear magnetic resonance techniques. Finally we stress, that this work also demonstrates how to systematically approach ESR data when both anisotropies are present in the 1D system.

Appendix A: Frequency dependence of the linewidth at $T = 25$ K

Frequency dependence of the linewidth measured at 25 K for all three crystallographic directions is shown in Fig. 5. To fit the data to the Eq. (6), we need to resolve Eq. (6) into frequency-dependent and frequency-

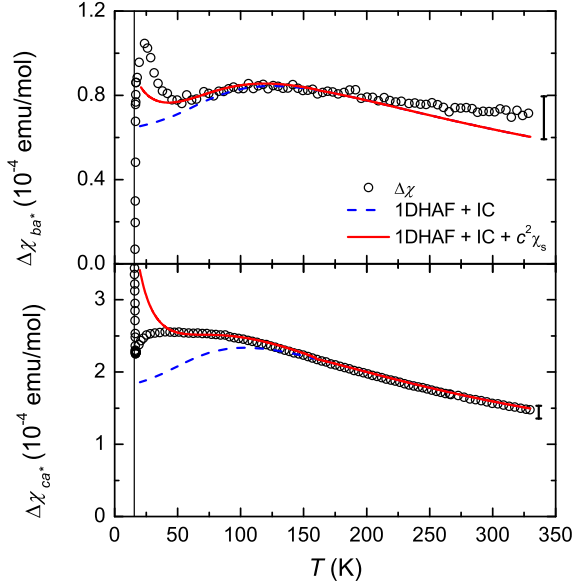


FIG. 7. (color online). Susceptibility anisotropy measured in the a^*b plane (upper panel) and a^*c plane (lower panel). Lines represent comparison between susceptibility anisotropy obtained from 1D HAF with interchain interactions (dotted lines) and when staggered susceptibility is included (solid lines). See text for details. The error bar is shown on the right of the data. Vertical line represents the ordering temperature T_N .

independent contributions. The frequency dependent contributions are expected to depend on ν^2 , so we fit our data for given direction i to:

$$\Delta H_i(T, \nu) = \alpha_i(T) + \beta_i(T) \nu^2, \quad i = a^*, b, c, \quad (\text{A1})$$

where

$$\alpha_i(T) = \Delta H_{0,i}(\nu = 0) + \Delta H_{ae,i}(T), \quad (\text{A1a})$$

$$\beta_i(T) \nu^2 = \Delta H_{0,i}(\nu) + \Delta H_{sf,i}(\nu, T). \quad (\text{A1b})$$

The temperature independent part ΔH_0 in Eq. (6) is also split in two parts, the frequency independent $\Delta H_{0,i}(\nu = 0)$ and the frequency dependent $\Delta H_{0,i}(\nu)$. Our intention is to obtain the parameters δ and c_s . However, both parameters α and β obtained from the fit consist of two unknown parts. The difficulty arises from the fact that both $\Delta H_{0,i}(\nu = 0)$ and $\Delta H_{0,i}(\nu)$ need to be determined first. The origin of these contributions was discussed by OA.¹¹ From their analysis $\Delta H_{0,i}(\nu = 0)$ is expected to be negligibly small because it is proportional to D^4/J^3 . If we neglect it we obtain $\delta = 0.03$ which is in good agreement with $\delta = 0.04 \pm 0.01$ obtained from fits of temperature dependence of the linewidth. To determine the frequency dependent high- T term $\Delta H_{0,i}(\nu)$ we assume that the 9 GHz data is the zero-frequency linewidth limit and subtract it from the 240 GHz linewidth to obtain the frequency-dependent part, $\Delta H_0(\nu = 240 \text{ GHz})$. From Eq. (A1b) we see that by subtracting this from $\beta_i(25 \text{ K})$.

TABLE II. Results of the fit of the frequency dependence of the linewidth at $T = 25 \text{ K}$ shown in Fig. 5 to Eq. (A1).

	α (Oe)	β (10^{-3} Oe/GHz^2)	$\Delta H_0(240 \text{ GHz})$ (Oe)	c_s
a^*	60 ± 20	0.7 ± 0.2	20 ± 5	0.010 ± 0.002
b	120 ± 18	2.9 ± 0.2	20 ± 5	0.026 ± 0.001
c	62 ± 61	17.3 ± 0.8	90 ± 5	0.068 ± 0.002

(240 GHz)² we obtain $\Delta H_{sf}(\nu = 240 \text{ GHz}, 25 \text{ K})$. Once $\Delta H_{sf}(\nu = 240 \text{ GHz}, 25 \text{ K})$ is obtained the staggered field coefficients can be calculated by using Eq. (5). The results are summarized in Table II and correspond, within errors, to the ones obtained from the fits of the temperature dependence of the linewidth.

Appendix B: Angular dependence of the linewidth at $T = 25 \text{ K}$ and $\nu = 240 \text{ GHz}$

Assuming the most general staggered DM vector allowed by symmetry, $\mathbf{D} = (D_{a^*}, 0, D_c) J$, the following expression is obtained for the staggered field coefficient c_s from Eq. (7)

$$c_s^2(\theta, \varphi) = \left(\frac{D_c g_b \sin \theta \sin \varphi}{2g_{a^*}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{(2g_{bc} - D_{a^*} g_c) \cos \theta + D_c g_{a^*} \cos \varphi \sin \theta}{2g_b} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{(D_{a^*} g_b + 2g_{bc}) \sin \theta \sin \varphi}{2g_c} \right)^2. \quad (\text{B1})$$

g tensor components can be directly read from Eq. (3), θ is the polar and φ the azimuthal angle (we take $x = a^*$, $y = b$ and $z = c$). Eq. (B1) gives the coefficient c_s for some general direction of the applied field. Experimentally determined staggered field coefficients (Sec. IV B) are equated with (B1) in the following way: $c_{s,a^*} = c_s(\theta = \pi/2, \varphi = 0)$, $c_{s,b} = c_s(\theta = \pi/2, \varphi = \pi/2)$ and $c_{s,c} = c_s(\theta = 0)$, which gives result (8) quoted in the main text.

Measured angular dependence of the linewidth shown in Fig. 6 can be compared to Eq. (6) without any free parameters using expression (B1) for the staggered field parameter by setting $\varphi = 0$. We assume the following angular dependence of parameter ϵ in (4): $\epsilon = 1 + \cos^2 \theta$ which gives $\epsilon = 1$ for a^* direction and $\epsilon = 2$ for c , in accord with the previously obtained results. Temperature independent correction ΔH_0 in Eq. (6) is also angular dependent. We simulate this dependence in the following way: $\Delta H_0(\theta) = \Delta H_{0,a^*} + (\Delta H_{0,c} - \Delta H_{0,a^*}) \cos^2 \theta$, where $\Delta H_{0,a^*} = 40 \text{ Oe}$ and $\Delta H_{0,c} = 450 \text{ Oe}$ are the temperature independent corrections obtained from fits of Eq. (6) to the temperature dependence of linewidth along the a^* and the c axis, respectively. We also take $\delta = 0.04$ obtained from the same fits, and $\mathbf{D}^\pm = (-0.044, 0, \pm 0.0255) J$.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

M. H. acknowledges financial support by the Slovene Human Resources Development and Scholarship fund under grant No. 11013-57/2010-5, Postdoc program of the Croatian Science Foundation (Grant No. O-191-2011),

and the resources of the Croatian Ministry of Science, Education and Sports under Grant No. 035-0352843-2846. A. Z. and D. A. acknowledge the financial support of the Slovenian Research Agency (project J1-2118 and BI-US/09-12-040).

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